

ASBESTOS

Vol. 2

NOVEMBER, 1920

No. 5



FURNISHING A COMMON
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ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA
MAY MEET FOR DISCUSSION



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It is only the little man who ever graduates; the big fellow stays at school every day of the year. It is not easy to keep your mind open, to know that—no matter what people may tell you, or how friends may praise you—really you never arrive.—Edward N. Hurley.

November, 1920

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*Photo by courtesy of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Goodyear Hall, erected for the exclusive use of Goodyear Employees. The White stone building
in the foreground is the Ohio Savings & Trust Company, which is practically for the use of
the Employees of Goodyear. (See page 40)*

Comments on Amosite Asbestos

BY ALFRED H. STARK,

Secretary E. H. Garcin and Co.

While we in the Asbestos industry are more or less familiar with the different varieties belonging to the Serpentine, the Rhombic Amphibole and the Monoclinic Amphibole groups, little has been said about the new iron amphibole—the Amosite Asbestos.

The Amosite variety of Asbestiform minerals has only become known to the fibre industry within the last few years, and being the least known—like other things—it is having difficulties to contend with. The same was the case with the Crocidolite (Blue) Asbestos, until the Cape Asbestos Co., due to their perseverance and their faith in the fibre, gave such a strong lead by demonstrating the long and varied list of articles that can be successfully manufactured therefrom.

Of course, before a new variety of Asbestos can be disposed of in the markets, the manufacturers must be satisfied that, in addition to a continuous and large supply which can be drawn upon, and deliveries that can be kept up to the standard of sample, the fibre itself must offer some special properties wanting in the ones they have become accustomed to. Amosite may be said to possess such properties which render it, for certain applications, superior to both Chrysotile and Crocidolite.

From a commercial standpoint a well developed fibrous structure accompanied by a high degree of infusibility is of the greatest value. Now the property of assuming a fibrous growth has been exhibited by a large number of minerals, but there are great differences in the degree of perfection which this mode of growth may attain. In some cases a limit is soon reached in attempting to isolate thin strands from a lump of fibre, while in others there is hardly a limit of fineness. On the other hand, the condition of fibrous development and infusibility is subject to variation in different asbestiform minerals, due to the important differences in their chemical composition. For instance, in the

Serpentine Group, we find the Chrysotile, which is a hydrated magnesium silicate, characterized by a high percentage of magnesia and water. To this group also belongs

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the Pierolite variety which, however, owing to its restricted commercial importance, will not be commented upon further.

The Rhombic Amphibole Group, a silicate of iron and magnesia. To this group belongs the Anthophyllite variety, the commercial importance of which is so limited, it does not call for particular attention.

Then we have the Monoclinic Amphibole Group, wherein we find represented

1. The *Tremolite*—a silicate of calcium and magnesium.
2. The *Actinolite*—a silicate of calcium, magnesium and iron.
3. The *Crocidolite*—a silicate of iron and sodium.
4. The *Amosite*—a silicate of iron, magnesium and alumina, containing variable amounts of soda and calcium.

The commercial value of Asbestos fibres, it may be said, depends upon a combination of certain properties—satisfactory as regards number, kind and degree—chiefly physical, such as:

Tensile strength,
Flexibility,
Elasticity,
Incombustibility,
Fineness of Fibre,
Length,
Color,
Acid and alkali resistance, and perhaps
Sea Water resisting capacity.

No doubt, tensile strength and flexibility are of prime necessity for many articles, while fibre length is unquestionably of importance where yarn has first to be spun. In other cases however, as in the manufacture of flexible boiler covering and other uses in the marines, both mercantile and naval, acid and sea resisting capacities must be taken into consideration in the selection of Asbestos Fibres.

While it may not be necessary that all the properties mentioned be represented in every fibre, still—other things being equal—that variety is undoubtedly the most valuable, which combines the greatest number of the most highly prized properties, each in the required degree.

In the Amosite fibre the most striking characteristic

ASBESTOS



Interesting Specimen of Amosite Asbestos in the collection of Secretarial Service

ASBESTOS

is its length, which may unhesitatingly be said to be without rival. And when it is remembered that the price of Chrysotile and Crocidolite rises very considerably with fibre length, this feature alone should prove a powerful factor in its favor.

In respect to incombustibility, acid, alkali and sea water resisting capacity the Amosite fibre is positively superior to Crocidolite and Chrysotile. It is said that Chrysotile produces no marked effect on being raised to temperatures as high as 3000°F, and in a few instances even up to 5000°F. A very interesting little experiment made with Amosite just a few days since came to the writer's attention, in which the Amosite was subjected to an acetylene blow pipe at 6300°F, for a period of 39 seconds, and it showed only slight traces of fusion. Crocidolite, on the other hand, will fuse in less than 2500°F.

Amosite also offers other desirable properties. For instance, it is at least equal, if not superior, to Crocidolite in acid, alkali and sea water resistance, in respect to which Chrysotile is by far the inferior. As regards tensile strength, flexibility and elasticity this type of Asbestos is at least equal to Crocidolite and not appreciably inferior to Chrysotile.

The only visible inferiority of Amosite, as far as the writer knows, lies in its fineness. But in this respect vast differences are found even in the Chrysotile.

According to Professor H. T. Barnes the Chrysotile from

Canada (Black Lake)	contains	250,000	fibres	per	linear	inch
Arizona (Grand Canon)	"	33,325	"	"	"	"
Carolina (So. Africa)	"	16,650	"	"	"	"

In comparison to this, we are told by A. W. Rogers, that Crocidolite contains 14,500 fibres to the linear inch, whereas Professor Hahn states that the Amosite contains only approximately 9,000 fibres to the linear inch.

It is quite true that Chrysotile, for many years has held a leading position in the world's markets, due to a combination of several factors such as the persistence of extensive deposits which have been proved particularly in the Province of Quebec, their well established exploitation, the improved methods of preparation for the market, its high flexibility combined with its exceptional fineness which

**HIGH GRADE
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**Asbestos Fibre Spinning
Company**

North Wales, Penna.

— A S B E S T O S —

have secured for it a firm hold in the industrial applications. Thus Canada has come to be looked upon as the most reliable source of Chrysotile which can be depended upon to furnish large and continuous supplies of well graded fibre to which manufacturers can adapt their machinery in accordance with the particular qualities of this fibre. But when the present range of price for Canadian Chrysotile is considered, it is questionable whether a more desirable substitute for Chrysotile can be found than the new and young Amosite Asbestos.

It may be interesting to our readers to know that Asbestos Limited has been very successful in opening Amosite Fibres in preparation for spinning. A sample of this opened fibre may be examined in the office of ASBESTOS.

An Alabama paper gives us the following very enlightening information:

"In spite of the fact that it appears to be of a vegetable nature—somewhat resembling a heavy, rough cotton fabric—asbestos is a mineral which is particularly abundant in Sweden, Corsica, Cornwall and the Island of Anglesea, near Wales. It is of a silky nature, with fine threads which may be woven together in the form in which we generally know it. The fact that, being a rock, it is impervious to fire renders it valuable in commerce, and the ancients used it extensively for shrouds and other purposes.

In preparing asbestos the stone is first soaked in warm water, then picked to pieces so that the earthy matter and other ingredients of the rock may be washed out. After this process has been repeated several times the filaments are collected and dried, before being woven into cloth, with the addition of a certain amount of flax to give it the necessary body. When the cloth has been woven it is treated with oil to make it pliable and then placed in a furnace which burns away the flax, leaving the asbestos white, pliable and ready for use."

Funny why everyone delights to write concerning Asbestos, even tho they know nothing about it.

Asbestos Fibres

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PAPER and CEMENT STOCKS

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General Asbestos Co., Ltd.

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Price Advances—The Reason Why

With commodity prices in nearly all lines rapidly receding, the buyer of Asbestos goods such as Cloths, Tapes, Packings and Brake Linings, is perplexed, and naturally so, when told that the price of these Asbestos Products cannot be reduced. Furthermore, in some instances, they *must* be increased.

At this writing, the largest Asbestos producing mine in Canada is not operating because of a general strike. The workers have intimated that unless their demands are acceded to, they will scatter thruout the Dominion of Canada into other lines of endeavor.

The production of Asbestos in 1919 was less than in 1918, the production for the first nine months of 1920 is undoubtedly less than it was for the same period in 1919. The Asbestos Producers in Canada have thus far presented an unbroken front, and it is utterly impossible for manufacturers of Asbestos Goods to buy raw materials except at prices which are even higher than have heretofore been paid. It is obvious that if the raw material is increasing in price to the manufacturer; if the manufacturers' labor cost has not been reduced; and if the other elements of cost constituting overhead, such as salaries, insurance, interest, public utility service, freight, etc., have not been reduced, then the price on finished products cannot be reduced.

We have said in these pages on several occasions that the prices charged for Asbestos Textiles to-day are, relatively; less than the prices charged in 1914, cost of raw material considered. We repeat that statement with emphasis, as applicable at the present moment.

To illustrate, in 1915 an Asbestos Fibre known in the trade as Thetford X, testing 0-8-6-2, could be bought at \$50 to \$60 a ton; in 1916 at \$100 per ton; in 1917 at \$200; in 1918, \$250; in 1919, \$300; the first six months of 1920, \$400; and at the present moment the Canadian Producers are asking \$450 to \$525 a ton for the same identical fibre. In addition to the advanced price, the Canadian Producers exact payment in American Dollars, which, at the present

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Shingle Stocks

Spinning Fibres

Paper Stocks

Cement Stocks

From

Thetford Mines

Black Lake

East Broughton

Robertson

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Whitehall Building

NEW YORK

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Rotterdam, Hamburg, Zurich, Sydney, Cleveland, San Francisco,
Buffalo, Chicago**

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rate of exchange, means a 10 to 12% increase on top of the price advance.

Contrary to sundry opinion, all but one of the Thetford Mines are controlled by Canadian and English capital; hence to charge any part of the present state of affairs to the American Manufacturer is most unfair and not according to the facts.

Until the producers of raw Asbestos in Canada, in Rhodesia, in South Africa and in Arizona, can and do reduce the price of raw material to the manufacturer, users of Asbestos Packings, Brake Linings, Filter Cloths, Tapes, Tubings and the products of Asbestos Yarns generally, can definitely expect to pay higher prices for these commodities than they have heretofore paid.

It is probable that if the present curtailment of activity in the automobile industry maintains for a sufficiently long period, the price of raw Asbestos will decline, but, in our judgment, the decline will be very gradual and is a considerable distance in the future.

The reader should also consider that the manufacturer, by the very nature of things, when contracting to furnish large quantities of finished goods, must buy his raw materials to cover his contracts. It is fairly safe to assume from all the evidence at hand that the stocks of raw material in Canada and in the United States, are low and the output for the next ensuing six months or more, is already sold at present, or even higher prices.



Price Outlook on Carbonate

Late November and December is the time usually selected for the placing of contracts for the succeeding year's supply of Carbonate of Magnesia.

Manufacturers of this product, in view of the quite general fall in most commodity prices, will undoubtedly find it difficult to convince large buyers of Magnesia Carbonate that instead of lower prices for this product, it will be necessary to secure prices at least as high as those charged in 1920, and possibly higher.

The reason for this condition is that the largest single

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element of cost in the manufacture of Carbonate of Magnesia is represented by coal and coke. In the face of the existing markets on these materials—coal and coke, no Magnesia Manufacturer can reduce his selling price except he be willing to do business at a loss.

In view of the ever increasing channels of use for Magnesium Carbonate, it is not likely that manufacturers will consent to sell their product for 1921 below cost.

Prices Current--October 1920

Average market prices paid by consumers for average quantity, quality and freight haul from producer, were about as follows:

Asbestos Air Cell Covering, 4 Ply	35% to 40% off
" Air Cell Paper in rolls	\$10.00 to \$12.00
" Cement	\$1.75 to \$3.00 cwt.
" Cloths, 10s Commercial	1.50 to 2.00 lb.
" Listings and Tapes	1.75 to 10.00 lb.
" Millboard	12.00 to 18.00 cwt.
" Packing, Steam, High Pressure	1.25 to 2.00 lb.
" Packing Sheet	1.00 to 1.50 lb.
" Wick and Rope65 to 1.00 lb.
" Paper, Commercial	12.00 to 18.00 cwt.
" Paper and Millboard, Special	17.00 to 35.00 cwt.
" Yarns, 10s Commercial	1.35 to 1.90 lb.
" Yarn and Cloth, Special	2.00 to 6.00 lb.
Magnesia Carbonate, Powdered	15c to 20c lb.
85% Magnesia Pipe and Boiler Covering	.5% to 15% off

FOR SALE

Complete set machinery for manufacturing asbestos table top protectors and stove mats, including dies, patents, etc. All in first class condition and can be bought as a going business at a very reasonable price.

Also

- 1 Mead & Co. Asbestos Cement Mill and Grinder.
- 1 Mead & Co. Disc Grinder.

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Bell Asbestos Mines

THETFORD MINES
Quebec, Canada

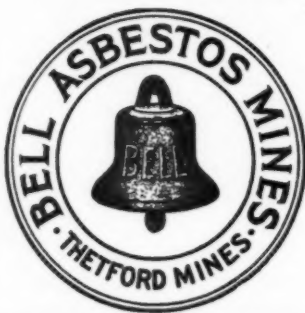
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Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada
and

SALES OFFICE at
Ambler, Penna., U. S. A.

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VICTOR S. WELSFORD

*Chairman, African Base Metals Export Co., Ltd.,
Director, Victoria District Industries, Ltd.*

Asbestos in Southern Africa

A Brief Review of the Situation

BY VICTOR S. WELSFORD

Since 1914 the South African and Rhodesian output of Asbestos has shown a rapid increase, and the universal favor which all types of African fibre are winning in the principal consuming centres of the world has encouraged the prospecting for and development of new properties, with the result that today we have five distinct fields working, and in the majority of these fields we already have some important mines at work, whilst with the advent of new overseas capital, the time is not far distant when our mines will be serious factors in the world's supply.

The industry has been hampered by the lack of capital which is not readily available in South Africa for "outside" interests. Asbestos is little known or understood by the African capitalists who are keenly interested principally in the vast resources of our Gold, Diamond, Coal and Copper fields. However, this situation has altered somewhat during recent months since responsible parties representing asbestos interests in England, America, Japan and Australia have visited our Asbestos fields.

Our Government, which realizes the valuable nature of our deposits, is doing much to assist the small producers by frequently issuing information as to consumers' requirements and market prices, and also in endeavoring to foster a spirit of co-operation, whereby it is hoped to secure uniformity of working costs, gradings and selling prices.

Local District Associations are also interesting themselves for the development of the industry, and one notable instance is the recent formation of the Kuruman Development Association, comprised of the leading residents of that territory, who will no doubt ultimately exercise a supervising and advisory interest over the entire Blue or Crocidolite Fields.

In the past consumers have complained, and no doubt rightly so, that our producers had not maintained any standard in the various gradings. To a more or less extent this has been due to consumers placing orders with general brokers or commission agents who secured their requirements from a variety of odd sources, with a result that

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the parcel secured by the consumer was a far from clean or uniform material. Consumers can safeguard themselves by dealing only with the established mines, or with one of the few companies who make it practically their exclusive business to deal in Asbestos. By so doing they also assist to check the wild profiteering which has been a frequent occurrence of late in our fibres.

Analysis and study of the following figures will no doubt prove of more than passing interest to Purchasing Executive Officers:

Since the commencement of existing records to December 31, 1919, South Africa has produced Asbestos in value £536,497 or \$2,607,375

of which total 81½% represents Blue Cape, 18% Transvaal, principally Amosite and Chrysotile, and ½% Natal, all Chrysotile.

The "at mine" value of production for

1918 3674 tons £54,037—\$262,620

1919 3932 tons £66,426—\$322,820

Of the 1919 output Blue Cape is responsible for 3203 tons, or 81% of the South African Total, but the Cape value—£57,579—\$279,834.—represents 87% of the *value* of the total South African output. The 1920 output for the first three months was valued at £27,955—\$135,661, which represents a substantial advance over the same period of 1919. It is anticipated that the Blue output for 1920 will be about 50% over 1919 due to the strong demand from England, Europe and Australia. Australia is now one of our important users of Blue.

The Natal Chrysotile fields which have been more or less neglected in the past are now being actively exploited, and a good fibre of a fine staple produced. 1921 should show a very important output from Natal.

In America I notice a tendency to refer to all fibres from Southern Africa as South African. This is incorrect. South Africa is understood as the Union of South Africa, which comprises the provinces of Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal. Rhodesia is a separate Colony and has no real political connection with the Union. I also notice that all Rhodesian fibre is referred to as "Shabani." This likewise is incorrect as there are several producing districts in Rhodesia, from which fibre is exported. Shabani at the present time is the leading district in out-

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White Chrysotile.

The Victoria District Industries, Ltd.

Fort Victoria,
Southern Rhodesia.

Are Mine Owners, operators, and dealers.

Now open to consider "forward contracts."

Blue Crocidolite

White Tremolite

Brown Amosite

African Base Metals Export Co., Ltd.

Kearsney Buildings,
Durban, Natal.

Are Mine Owners, operators and dealers.

Ready to consider prompt and forward
contracts for several grades.

CABLES:—Both companies use Broomhall's Imperial
Combination, and Bentley's Codes, and will respond
promptly to cabled enquiries.

A S B E S T O S

puts. Rhodesian figures show astonishing growth, but the present output represents only a fraction of what can and will be produced shortly, when the new capital and new man power released by the war becomes fully available.

Since the commencement of the industry to April 30, 1920, Rhodesia has produced 42,483 tons valued at £1,047,643—\$5,091,545, progressive totals and values being

1913	290 tons	£ 5,224	= \$ 25,389
1914	487 "	8,613	= \$ 42,059
1915	2010 "	32,190	= \$156,443
1916	6157 "	99,059	= \$481,427
1917	9562 "	189,890	= \$922,865
1918	8574 "	158,884	= \$772,174
1919	9799 "		

whilst the output for the first four months of 1920 was 4483 tons against 2106 tons for the same period of 1919. Considerable activity is being displayed in the Victoria District, and important discoveries on which work is being commenced are reported from the Gwanda and Lomagundi Districts.

All dollar figures are calculated at "normal" exchange of \$4.86 to £1.

An interesting collection of samples from various Districts is on exhibition at the office of the magazine, ASBESTOS, and it will be my pleasure to keep this publication fully informed as to African conditions.



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PSYCHOLOGY

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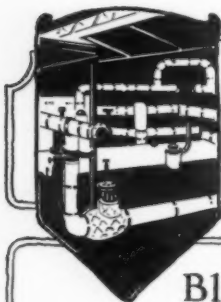
Heat Insulation is hardly susceptible to such treatment. The logical basis for pushing it must be the universal desire to make or save money. Over and above the fuel saved, the indirect benefits desired from heat insulation can on analysis be translated into dollars and cents. These indirect gains or savings are often a very important addition to the value of the fuel saved directly.

The recent British coal strike is bound to cause increased prices for coal here, or else to delay decreasing prices, and it is unnecessary to say that coal prices now were not thought possible a few years ago. The rise in coal prices has been accompanied by increases in prices of every other fuel.

Fuel prices are so high as to make the saving by insulation very great, and recent developments in business conditions strongly indicate the necessity for every economy of operation.

What saving can be suggested to compare with that of \$2,000 per year for the life of the plant, by the single expenditure of \$1,000 for 85% Magnesite?

The Franklin Mfg. Company
FRANKLIN, PA.



85% MAGNESIA

Blue Asbestos Crude (Fiberized)

"Defend Your Steam," published by
The Magnesia Association of America,
page 10, says:—

*"The heat loss from a pipe lagged with various
materials each 1½" thick, with steam at 400°F.,
and an outside temperature of 68°F.—"*

TEST

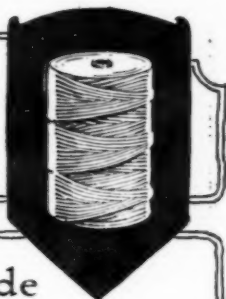
MATERIAL	B. T. U.'s per sq. ft. per. hr.
Magnesia	118
Blue Cape Asbestos	121
Mica (best only)	123
White Asbestos	126
Plastics, etc. (best)	133
Plastics, etc. (inferior)	143

Therefore, if 85% Magnesia is the
most efficient insulation material used
today and it contains 15% of White
Asbestos, how much more efficient would
it be if Blue Asbestos would be used.

Associated with
Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd.,
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BRAKE LINING YARN



Blue Asbestos Crude (Fiberized)

Seventy-five per cent. of the success or failure in the use of Blue Asbestos lies in its preparation for spinning.

We specialize in its preparation and furnish Blue Asbestos Crude fiberized in such a manner that it will spin with the greatest ease.

But you will never appreciate this fact until you try it.

Substantial Stocks of Blue Asbestos fiberized always on hand ready for immediate shipment.

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New York City

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FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Asbestos Millboard

Asbestos Paper

High Temperature Cements

Pipe Coverings

Asbestos Shingles and Lumber

Insulating Cements

Fibrous Paints

Filtration Packings

Roofing Cements



**THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS
CORPORATION**

Office and Mines

**East Broughton, Province of Quebec
Canada**

Market Conditions

Mining—

This issue contains some up to the minute news about certain relatively new fields from which asbestos is coming in ever increasing amount. For many reasons, there is no likelihood of any or all other sources of supply replacing Canada at the head of the list but as demand for finished products falls, the influence of Arizona, Rhodesia, South Africa and other producing spots will be increasingly felt by the world's markets.

The producers of Asbestos have been opportunists during the past five years and, while their revenues have been great, it is difficult, in the light of their many lean years of operations in the past, to criticize over severely.

Notwithstanding a sharp reduction in the price of nearly all raw materials, the producers of asbestos have not made concessions in price, delivery, discount or other matter and, with every phase of the situation well in mind, we believe that, at the present time and under all the conditions, the producers are entirely right.

Essentially, ASBESTOS is principally concerned with manufacture and distribution of finished goods. But, even so, it appears to us that any very great reduction in price of raw asbestos would, in view of the tremendous tonnage of unfilled orders, bring about a flood of cancellations and other confusions which would decidedly injure everybody concerned, even the consumer.

Textiles—

It is a bit awkward to read on October fifteenth a market observation written on September twentieth which observation is somewhat out of tune with the facts.

In September a few slight indications pointed to receding demand for brake linings and clutch facings. But, lo and behold, as October lengthened out, the whole bottom seemed to have gone out of the automobile business and spinners of asbestos metallic yarns have been deluged with stop shipment orders. Cancellations have been much less than would ordinarily be expected, under the circumstances, indicating, we think, a conviction that the present condition is temporary.

Textile products other than those intended for auto-

mobile trade have continued in strong demand. And, too, in reviewing the case of spinners who cater to the automobile trade, it must be remembered that 8,000,000 cars are now running over our highways, and brake linings and clutch facings *must* be renewed on all of them from time to time.

We see a temporary lull in an industry which, fundamentally, is unusually sound.

Paper and Millboard—

New building has fallen off somewhat, due principally to difficulty in obtaining funds to finance building operations. To some slight extent this affects the paper business.

Offsetting this, however, is an increasing demand for coverings for house heating equipment. Few people remain who are not aware of the real saving of money and time, to say nothing of increased comfort, which results from the proper use of proper insulation. The public is already sold on the *idea*, it only remains to sell the material.

Good publicity plus right merchandising will keep the asbestos paper business in fine order for many years to come.

85% Magnesia—

Many large and important power plant jobs are now under way, calling for 85% Magnesia Coverings.

Public utilities which have postponed the addition of needed equipment are forced to provide for an unprecedented demand.

One large company, without solicitation of any kind, is writing contracts for new service at the rate of thousands per month. In fact, this very company is discouraging new trade because of inability to provide for it promptly.

All public utility plants are heavy users of magnesia products and large demand from this source may be expected for several years to come.

In general, the magnesia trade is operating at nearly normal rate for the season.

Shingles and Accessories—

Shingle plants are very busy—demand rules strong.

Asbestos packings are in good call.

Household Specialties continue to attract buyers.

The primary interest of engineers of heating, lighting and power plants is *economy plus efficiency of operation*. They know that the greatest factor in the cost of production is *fuel*. It is the aim of the enlightened engineer, therefore, to employ every means to conserve fuel, not necessarily by using less, but by insuring that the fuel consumed shall not be wasted. He knows that to attain this end, his boilers and steam lines must be covered with the maximum efficiency steam insulation, "85% MAGNESIA." He knows that, because of the superiority of "85% MAGNESIA" as a non-conductor, its initial cost exceeds that of inferior materials offered as substitutes, but he also knows that this difference in cost is soon recovered and offset in the BTU saving effected through the use of "85% MAGNESIA."



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— A S B E S T O S —

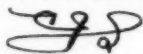
Building Lumber of asbestos type, finds ever broadening markets.

Asbestos Roll and built up roofings enjoy a brisk trade.

Summary—

In line with general business, a recession of demand has struck the asbestos industry.

Fundamentally, however, we see no reason to get fussed over the situation. This industry is in a sound and exceptionally favored position.



The Inefficiency of Labor

General W. W. Atterbury, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, says that "14% more men in 1919 than in 1917 did 11% less work." In other words, it took 127 men in 1919 to do the work of 100 men in 1917.

Speaking of the Renova, Pa., shops, he says,

"Prior to our entrance into the war the men were on a piece-work basis, as well as working on a ten-hour day. When the Government took over the railroad, piece work was stopped. The output per man per hour fell from 100 per cent. to 75 per cent. The shops were put on an eight-hour basis. This cut the output an additional 15 per cent., so that the output per man per day in our shops is but 60 per cent. of what it was before we entered the war. In other words, it takes ten men today to do what six men did before the war."

Not a very great proof of the claim that men can do just as much and better work in eight hours than in ten hours is it?

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Contractors and Distributors Page

(This page will hereafter be devoted to subjects of interest to the contracting and distributing trades. You are invited to make full use of it.)

There appears to be considerable room for improvement in the practice governing the work of contractors and distributors. At this time we will discuss briefly three points of importance to the insulating material contractors.

This class of work naturally divides itself under three headings, viz:

1st. Measuring the work either from blue prints or directly from surface to be covered. This measuring is usually governed by personal opinion and experience.

2nd. Making up of estimates. This heading divides itself into the consideration of material, labor and overhead.

3rd. The proposal and form of contract tendered to the prospective customer.

We will attempt in the forthcoming issues, to discuss briefly these several headings, and in accordance with biblical precedent, in this discussion the last shall be first.

Considering the form of proposal and the contract form used to record the agreement between customer and contractor, we suggest that the contracting trades give consideration to a uniform proposal blank and a uniform contract blank.

Under present conditions a few of the contractors use a carefully prepared form for both these purposes, but in many instances a typewritten proposal is made which, in turn, is accepted by the customer by letter, and in nine cases out of ten a transaction carried forward in this shape does not properly include many items in connection with the work, which items become highly important during the course of the work.

Considering the question of delays, the customer usually insists on a specified number of working days within which the contract is to be completed, but how often on large contracts, the contractor, after having all the material on the ground, his men at hand, the scaffolding erected, and being otherwise prepared to carry forward the job, it develops that some of the work cannot be done for weeks and months, because the customer cannot get special apparatus or fittings in place.

In the meantime the contractor gets no payment unless his contract states explicitly that he is to receive payment for both materials erected and materials delivered on the ground. Contracts should state that the work is to be started and finished prior to a certain date or, failing this the owner is to pay an increase in cost of the labor, should such delay occur prior to the completion of the contract, provided, of course, that the delay is the fault of the customer.

We have knowledge of a large covering contract let two years ago, and the building will not be ready for covering until the spring of 1921. In the meantime labor has advanced 33 1-3 per cent. In this case the contractor was not properly covered by a labor clause in his contract, and will have to stand the loss.

In order to get this Department of "ASBESTOS" properly started, the editor would appreciate having sent to him by the several covering contractors, the forms of proposal and contract which they are now using. We will analyze them, trying to pick out the best points and the weak points of all, and continue this discussion, with your assistance, to the end that all contractors may be benefited.

In the meantime, we hope the contractors and distributors will feel entirely free to use this page for the continuance of discussion which may be expected to lead to better methods and more uniform practice.

Cancellations

The United States Chamber of Commerce has been making investigations into the matter of cancellation of orders in the different industries.

To ascertain the true facts concerning cancellation, the National Chamber has sent out 106 questionnaires to the leading trade Associations of the Country in an effort to establish facts about the cause of the present cancellation evil.

They ask each industry how it is being affected by cancellation, the reasons, what is being done therefor whether or not cancellations are accepted and under what conditions, and whether cancellation clauses are inserted in the order or contract.

From the replies received it is revealed that both the seller and the buyer are at fault. The chief reasons for cancellation, as tabulated, are inability to make prompt delivery, amount of business declining, revision of the production schedule, while some replies indicate that the public hesitates to buy at present prices.

The data accumulated showed that some organizations had created a bureau of contracts to deal specifically with cancellation of orders. These bureaus act simply in an advisory capacity, investigating the facts in the case and trying if possible to make an impartial settlement.

Cancellations are not confined to this country, for reports from the Continent indicate that Europe is facing the same trade situation as are the States. Foreign firms are reported to have cancelled heavily during this period of readjustment.

Some English Export Associations have recently decreed that no member should accept cancellations of orders without the consent of a committee on investigation. This means that a customer who declines to accept goods after having ordered them will not be permitted to purchase goods from any other member of the Association until he has complied with his contract.

While there is no disposition in the States to imitate these English methods, the belief is widely held that the time is opportune to so emphasize and so stabilize trade ethics as to make for fundamental stability in business.

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Imports and Exports of Asbestos

Imports of Raw Asbestos during the month of August, excluding, of course, that coming from Canada, amounted to 27 tons, valued at \$13,363. Of this 2 tons, valued at \$2200 came from England, 3 tons, value \$3,513 from Australia, and the balance, 22 tons, valued at \$9,850, from Portuguese Africa.

During September 483 tons, or \$194,089 worth, were imported, all of this coming from Africa.

Imports of Manufactured Asbestos Products are of interest:

	August	September
Germany - -	\$ 2,371	\$2,280
Switzerland - -	13,374	5,801
England - -	17,734	16,678
Scotland - -	219	
	34,198	24,759

Exports of Manufactured Goods during August amounted to \$254,000, while records for September show \$231,000. Perhaps the most interesting item is the exportation during September of \$11,708 worth to Germany. As usual the South American countries take large quantities and the Philippine Islands also use quite a bit, their September figure being \$16,959.

Anyone desiring the more detailed figures concerning exportations or importations of Asbestos and Asbestos Products can obtain them by applying to ASBESTOS.

—

The Asbestos Shingle is becoming better known every day. Our readers will find in the December issue an interesting article on this comparatively new roofing material.

Paul Hammerich

Inspector

of Asbestos, Crude and
Fibre. Reports on As-
bestos Mines and Mills.

THETFORD MINES - QUEBEC, CANADA



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“There ain’t no such animal” said the skeptic after he had seen the giraffe. You can’t see the dollars lost from bare steam pipes and boilers, but that “animal” is there just the same. Carey Coverings save enough to pay their first cost in less than a year. Be wise and put them on now.

Write for booklet “Carey Asbestos and Magnesia Products.”

Carey

ASBESTOS & ASPHALT PRODUCTS

85% MAGNESIA

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY

Lockland

Cincinnati,

-

Ohio

Goodyear University

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, of Akron, Ohio, is maintaining the Goodyear Industrial University, an institution in which their employes may obtain higher educational training.

Goodyear Hall, a million dollar building, is the home of the University. (See illustration on page 4). Six thousand students are now enrolled and the classes range from those on Americanization to the higher courses and research work. The faculty consists of 117 instructors, the membership including as associates, professors from the larger colleges of the country. There are sixty-five classrooms and the program worked out by the educational director of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, A. C. Horrocks, provides for 600 classes. Besides the class-rooms, the building contains a theatre, gymnasium, cafeteria, lounging rooms and many other conveniences.

The Company regards the training of its employees as a profitable corporate investment, and reports as the principal results increased production and decreased labor turnover.

The University is a subscriber to ASBESTOS, and we have had the pleasure of supplying it with samples from time to time, as well as photographs of Asbestos and Magnesite Products.

Asbestos in Tasmania

An asbestos deposit in the Beaconsfield District, Devon County, Tasmania, was operated unsuccessfully from 1899 to 1901. A revival of the industry in 1916 led to active exploitation of the best deposits known there, but after two years activity the pockety nature of the deposits, and greatly increased cost of operation led to a cessation of mining for a second time. Recently an inquiry has been conducted to determine the continuity of the deposits, and the possibility of modifying mining methods so that continuous successful operation will be possible.

It has been learned that the best asbestos probably occurs in the vicinity of granite dikes, and in the more completely serpentinized rocks of the valley regions. This in-

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AMBLER, PENNA.

— A S B E S T O S —

formation may lead to more successful operation. A suggested modification of present methods is to follow the rich and fairly continuous ore shoots rather than to remove an excessive amount of waste rock by open pit methods.

The parent rock is a serpentine the fibrous forms of which consist of pierolite, a coarse splintery variety, and chrysotile which is the commercial fiber. While a maximum fiber length of 4 inches has been noted, the bulk of the fiber runs from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The low grade character of the deposits may be inferred from the fact that the commercial fiber in the more important deposits constitutes only 1% of the rock quarried, whereas in Canada it averages between 5 and 6%.

An unusual feature of the deposits is the presence of fibrous magnetic both of cross fibre and slip fibre types. It was evidently formed at the same time as the asbestos and is commonly intimately associated with it.

Amphibole asbestos occurs in considerable quantities but is not mined.

A description of the origin, character, extent and mode of development of these deposits may be found in Report No. 8 of the Tasmania Geological Survey, entitled "Asbestos in the Beaconsfield District," by A. McIntosh Reid.

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"85 per cent Magnesia" Pipe
and Boiler Coverings
Asbestos Products**

Rumania Ready to Bid for American Building Materials

Building materials of every kind are assured of a market in Rumania, and may be expected to be exported there as soon as satisfactory rates of credit and exchange are arrived at.

Only recently the announcement was made by representatives of the Rumanian Government of its willingness to enter into negotiations with American merchants and manufacturers, with a view to rehabilitating her industries as speedily as possible.

For such factories as were not destroyed by the war—sawmills, furniture factories and iron mills—equipment is needed, for every scrap of machinery was demolished by the invaders. Even machinery tools must be replenished before the wheels can again begin to turn. While for the factories in contemplation, for the production of such building materials as bricks, cement, rubber accessories and asbestos shingles, bids may be made to cover every step in the process.

Asbestos shingles are particularly desired in rebuilding the ruined Rumanian homes. Hitherto stone cottages have satisfied the needs of a large proportion of the populace, roughly built of the stones that everywhere abound in the Balkan countries. But by means of its propaganda of health and sanitation the American Red Cross relief mission in that country has blazed the way to more up-to-date and better ventilated dwellings. New houses in the Rumania of the future will conform more closely to the models accepted in this country as representatives of convenience and sanitation.—*Courtesy of American Red Cross.*

How To Keep Hot Pipes Hot

Will an asbestos-covered pipe keep hot longer than an uncovered pipe?"

"Yes," you say. And we answer, "Not necessarily."

Tests have recently been held in the research laboratory of a large electric plant, and these have shown that if asbestos is not applied properly it will tend to dissipate heat rather than conserve it. The layers of asbestos should

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NEW YORK .

be put on loosely. Three layers having a thickness of thirteen thousandths of an inch will reduce heat loss considerably.—*Popular Science*.

Fireproofing Legislation

Certain cities have laws requiring the use of Asbestos or other approved fire resisting insulation for stated conditions. Some states have particular legislation on matters of this sort. No national action can be taken or should be taken because each community is best able to decide what it needs.

It occurs to us that perhaps ASBESTOS can perform a real service to society and to the industry as well, by collecting from all sources the laws which have been passed and which have been proven wise and helpful.

Then, in addition, something of the reasons leading up to the laws, the methods used in determining what sort of law was best for the need, and just how the local authorities were shown the need and convinced, to the point of action.

All Asbestos contractors, together with all Asbestos manufacturers should be interested in this proposition and should appoint, now, someone in their organization to give heed and prompt attention to this matter.

Tell ASBESTOS and it will spread the good word along to help everybody.

Without political bias, the November second results appear to indicate a repudiation of the rule of Wilson. Let us hope the new deal will restore the rule of reason.

Above all things let us work for adequate protection for American Industry and Commerce.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WANTED, to sell packings, hose, etc., to factories and power plants in New York and surrounding territory. Only high class man with established trade desired. To the man who can procure the orders, we offer earnings liberally commensurate with sales, and an interest in an established business. Reply in detail, addressing Box 2 Sal., "Asbestos," 721 Bulletin Bldg., Philadelphia.

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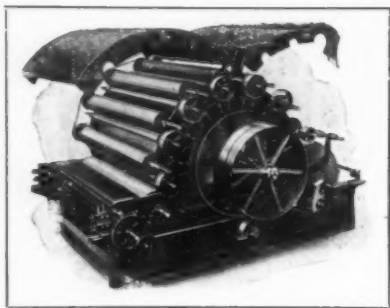
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Business Anecdotes

Thomas A. Edison relates what started him on his quest for an electric light that would knock gas and the gas people into a cocked hat, as follows:

"I was paying a sheriff \$5 a day to postpone a judgment on my small factory," says Mr. Edison, recalling the days of forty years ago. "Then came the gas man, and because I could not pay his bill promptly, he cut off my gas. I was in the midst of certain very important experiments, and to have the gas people plunge me into darkness made me so mad that I at once began to read up gas technique and economics, and resolved I would try to see if electricity couldn't be made to replace gas and give those gas people a run for their money. I stuck to my search for four years, but I was so poor an economist that I didn't hurt them at all except lately, forty years after having my gas cut off."

What a blessing for us all that the young struggling inventor didn't have enough money to pay that gas bill!

John N. Willys, now among the largest of the world's automobile manufacturers, tells how he noted, when he acquired his first small factory, that there was not a sufficient amount of work done in the early hours of the morning before he arrived. He decided to be the first at the plant each morning and the first to start to work. The effect upon the workers was instantaneous and remarkable. The amount of work turned out in the mornings increased extraordinarily. The reason, he discovered, was that the workers felt that the boss was not on the job himself and, therefore, it didn't matter much whether they were on the job or not. Willys' decision to be first on deck each morning, no matter how late he may have worked the night before, proved an important influence in gaining large-scale success.

The story is told of how Henry Ford perfected his engine by working on it at night at his workshop in his backyard. During his tests and experiments the noise of his motor so annoyed his neighbors that they prosecuted him for maintaining a nuisance. His neighbors complained that their sleep and rest were interrupted by the nocturnal escapades of Ford and his noisy motor. However, stead-

fastness of purpose will win and Ford returned to his garage one night in his chassis amid a terrific snow storm and pronounced his motor a success.

Contrary to public opinion, our Captains of industry have never found it safe to substitute luck for hard work.

Eight-Hour Day More Efficient than the Ten

Basing its findings on three years of study in plants employing a great number of men, the United States Public Health Service reports that the eight-hour day produces a higher efficiency in labor and is more economical than the ten-hour day.

This report is likely to provoke a lot of discussion. Many employers, basing their opinion on their personal experiences, will challenge the statements of the health people.

There is no qualification to the verdict in favor of the eight-hour day.

The outstanding feature of the eight-hour day, says the report, is the steady maintenance of output. The outstanding feature of the ten-hour system is the decline of output.

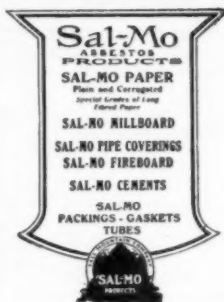
Under the eight-hour system work with almost full power begins and ends approximately on schedule and lost time is reduced to a minimum. Under the ten-hour system work ceases regularly before the end of the "spell," and lost time is frequent.

Under the eight-hour system the laborers seem to have more of individual initiative and production varies in accordance with the ability of the worker. Under the ten-hour system laborers appear to restrict their production to that of the least efficient workers.

Under the eight-hour system accidents are fewer than under the ten or twelve-hour day.

This report is contained in Public Health Bulletin No. 106 and is the first of a series to be published by the government on the problems of industrial working capacity. This particular bulletin makes a book in itself, being 200 pages or more.

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News of General Interest

Of interest to traffic men is the service of Blackmond's Freight Rate Guide, 608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, furnished by subscription only at \$5.00 per year.

Ready reference tables of the new, as compared with the old, freight rates by Cwt., in Eastern, Western and Southern territories are concisely set forth.

According to statistics, damages to property by fire during the month of August last, amounted to \$17,930,800; for the first eight months of 1920 to \$270,601,525. These figures seem to show a real need for fire resisting and fire protecting devices.

Employers in New York State who come under the Workman's Compensation Law are warned to carry compensation insurance to cover their employees, else they are liable to a fine up to \$1,000, or imprisonment up to one year, or both.

Strong belief in a gradual and natural readjustment of business conditions without financial disorder or any sudden economic calamity is expressed by the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in its semi-annual bulletin on crop and general business conditions.

Tight money, unrest of labor, the loosened bonds in some phases of social life, the Russo-Polish war, and the high cost of necessities are enumerated as disturbing business factors, but in the opinion of the committee there is no need to become panicky over any of these matters. The committee finds a widespread feeling that business probably will continue good for the remainder of the year.—*Coal Age*.

According to statistics of the Department of Commerce, there were exported last year \$232,252,376 worth of automobiles or nine times the value of automobile exportations from this country during the year prior to the War.

There is apparently nothing wrong with our export trade in locomotives. According to the official figures shown in the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, the exports of steam locomotives for this year are going to break all records. The exports in July 1920, numbered 134 valued at \$4,742,306 as compared with 17 valued at \$322,775 in July, 1919. In the first seven months of 1920 the locomotives exported numbered 1,025 valued at \$32,549,343, as compared with 446 valued at \$15,426,439 in the same period of 1919, or 690 valued at \$15,426,439 in the first seven months of 1918. Our best previous record was reached in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, in which period we exported 1,457 locomotives valued at \$5,889,632. If the exports continue during the remainder of 1920 in the same proportion as for the first seven months, we should not come far from doubling the 1918 record.

Common Sense In Buying Pipe Covering

If you hired a man whose entire business was to be saving money for you, you would first inquire very thoroughly into his experience and capacity.

A few dollars more or less in salary would not cut much figure provided you were **sure** he would save his salary several times in a year.

If you could make a contract with that man for twenty years' service by paying him **one-third to one-half of his first year's saving, you'd jump at the chance.**

When you buy Pipe and Boiler Covering **why don't you apply the same principles?**

"85 per cent Magnesite" is a coal saver and money saver of over thirty years' experience. References to its long and faithful service, to its immense coal saving capacity and to its immunity to steam and water leakage, can be had from the majority of the largest steam users in the country.

"85 per cent Magnesite" saves 25 per cent or more of your coal bills. With coal at present prices this means the saving of its **entire cost** every few months for every year you stay in business.

Salesmen's "stunts" and "fairy tales" have no place in buying so important a part of your equipment as pipe and boiler covering. The **supreme** test of **experience** is the only one that is worthy of your consideration.

Buying coal-saving covering is not a matter of "liking" but of cold hard **fact**. The facts relating to the superiority of "85 per cent Magnesite," for every form of coal saving and heat saving, are indisputable and are freely at your service. Write for them today.

MAGNESIA ASSOCIATION of AMERICA

721 Bulletin Bldg., Philadelphia, Penna.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Wm. A. Macan, *Chairman*

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J. R. Swift	The Franklin Mfg. Co.	-	Franklin, Pa.
R. V. Mattison, Jr.	Keasbey & Mattison Co.	- - -	Ambler, Pa.

News of the Industry

A new and very interesting little booklet under the title, "Warmer Houses with Less Coal" has just been issued by the Philip Carey Company, advocating the use of Asbestair.

The Carey Company has seized on the opportunity presented by the warm air heating field for Corrugated Asbestos Paper. A trade name "Asbestair" has been coined, half page advertisements are running in the Saturday Evening Post, distributor and dealer helps in the form of booklets, display cards, etc., have been prepared, and a window demonstration is supplied illustrating clearly the difference between the insulating value of one-ply Asbestos Paper vs. one-ply Corrugated Asbestos Paper, applied to a warm air pipe. The campaign has been well thought out and is already producing valuable results.

A recent visitor to our Editorial Sanctum was Mr. J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif. Mr. Drummond sells on the Pacific Coast Asbestos Ready Roofings, Asbestos Built-up Roofings, Asbestos "Century" Shingles, Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing, Burned Clay Roof Tile and other analogous products. He reports a very satisfactory condition of business on the Coast.

Asbestos Wood Co., of Nashua, N. H., has awarded contract for the building of a one-story, 90x220 foot addition to plant on Belknap Street. Cost about \$50,000.

Consolidated Asbestos Limited has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼% payable October 15th to holders of record September 30th.

One of our clients offers for sale a quantity of No. 1 African Blue Crude in its original condition, another small quantity of Fiberized or Carded No. 1 African Blue Crude, and another small quantity of Carded No. 1 African Blue Crude, containing 5% of vegetable fibre. Anyone interested may secure quotations on these materials by addressing this publication.

According to the Journal of Commerce, the American Insulex Company, has been incorporated in Delaware with a capital of \$1,000,000. The incorporators are A. L. Baker, C. C. Newkirk, Berkeley, Calif., and William L. Bournes, Oakland, Calif. The Company is described as being "manufacturers of asbestos materials."


The Asbestos Corporation of Canada and Jacob A. Jacobs, one time contenders for the control of the Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Company, have joined forces in a combined 74 per cent stock control of the company to force the present board to resign with a view of appointing their own nominees for the re-

Page Fifty-four
November, 1920

Consolidated Asbestos Limited

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145 St. James St.
Montreal, Canada

— A S B E S T O S —

mainder of the year and to prevent the board from a proposed cancellation of the deed of trust securing the first mortgage unissued series A bonds, amounting to \$250,000. A meeting was called for October 22nd, but the directors of the Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Company obtained an injunction against the holding of this meeting claiming that it was illegally called. The meeting has been postponed until October 27th.

Mrs. R. V. Mattison, wife of Dr. Mattison, is seriously ill as the result of an automobile accident. The accident occurred on October 12th, when another car smashed into Dr. Mattison's machine, with such force that it threw the Doctor over into the front seat and Mrs. Mattison out of the car. The Doctor sustained a sprained wrist and other slight injuries. Mrs. Mattison's arm was broken in a number of places, and while painful, it was thought that her injuries were not serious. A week later, however, an embolism developed, resulting in paralysis of one side. Her condition, at date of going to press, is considered critical.

According to the Manufacturers' Record, the Southern Asbestos Company of Charlotte, N. C., has increased its capital to \$800,000; and the Southern Asbestos Company at Raleigh, N. C., from \$350,000 to \$500,000.

It is learned upon good authority that a new process is being tried out at one of the asbestos mines, for recovery of asbestos in the milling operation, by gravity. Its success will be of great value in the operation of low grade properties and may render present methods of extraction obsolete. Further information is being awaited by the asbestos industry. The name of the discoverers has not been revealed, but it is claimed by those who have seen the plans that the process will be of great value in other industries, particularly coal mining, where separation or grading of material is required. Being operated by gravity principles, cost of operation will be reduced to a minimum.—Clipped.

Current news reports indicate that Royal Mattison, Vice President of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, and the several other affiliated corporations, has recently been on a business trip thru the Middle West, during the course of which trip he took opportunity to address some of the sales organizations interested in the handling of Keasbey & Mattison Co., products.

The Raybestos Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., manufacturers of Brake Lining, has increased its capital from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

A property in Arizona, consisting of eight claims, which has produced a fair quantity and quality of Asbestos, is for sale. Anyone interested should address ASBESTOS.

T. H. Crabtree, Asbestos Inspector of Black Lake, has re-
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ELWOOD J. WILSON

Mining Engineer

**76 CORTLANDT STREET
New York City**

**Asbestos Crude and
Fibre for Sale
Asbestos Yarns of all Grades**

**Will Examine and Report on
Asbestos Mines and Prospects
Anywhere**

***Correspondence desired with Owners of
Asbestos Mines with a view of Purchase***

ASBESTOS

turned after an absence of two and a half months in Derby, England.

Sir John W. Carson, President of Consolidated Asbestos Limited, Montreal, is at present in England.

Samuel W. Cohen, President of the General Asbestos Company, Limited, East Broughton, has left for a business trip to England.

Jos. Poulin, East Broughton, who recently sold his property to the General Asbestos Company, Limited, is now engaged to build a factory for the manufacture of Automobile Brake Lining at East Broughton, expecting to have it in operation early in 1921. We believe this is the first factory of its kind in Canada.

Thos. Lloyd, for the last eight and a half years with the Bell Asbestos Mines as Mines Superintendent, has severed his connection with that concern and accepted a position with the Asbestos Corporation of Canada, as Assistant to the Superintendent, British Canadian Mine, Black Lake.

Maurice J. Hoover, Secretary of the Keasbey & Mattison Co., is receiving congratulations on his engagement to Miss Beatrice Minor, Drexel Hill.

"The Dangers of Faulty Brakes" is the title of the most interesting piece of advertising literature which we have seen for a long time. It is published by the Thermoid Rubber Company of Trenton, N. J., and besides being written in a practical and very readable manner, contains much scientific information. Every driver of an automobile should read this little book, and such is its appeal that every driver who does read it will hustle out and have his brakes inspected before driving another mile.

ASBESTOS regrets to announce the death of Fred F. Bennett, on Sunday, November 7th, 7.30 p. m., at his home in Thetford Mines, Canada. Mr. Bennett gave the best years of his life to the Asbestos Mining Industry. He was a member of the firm of Bennett-Martin Asbestos & Chrome Mines, Ltd., and was manager of their Vimy Ridge Mine from the time operations were begun. His passing will be a very real loss to all who were privileged to know him, as well as to the Industry which he served.

At the last moment, just before going to press, we are advised that the workers in the various Canadian Asbestos Mines have a second time gone out on strike in sympathy with the workers of the mines of the Asbestos Corporation. It is reported the attitude of the workers is ugly.

— A S B E S T O S —



United States Asbestos Company

General Office: Lancaster, Pa.

Mills at Manheim, Pa.

We manufacture asbestos yarns and fabrics, also packings and friction facings and sell them exclusively to rubber goods manufacturers, packing manufacturers and brake lining manufacturers and to distributors of asbestos material on a quantity basis

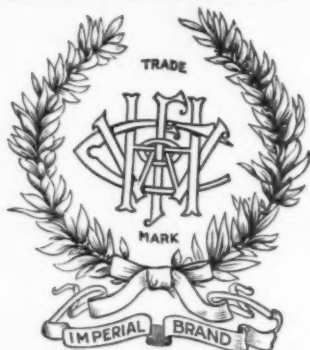


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ASBESTOS



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Asbestos Mill Board
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Asbestos Cements
Asbestos Roofings
Asbestos built-up-Roofing Felts
Asphalt Roofings
Asphalt Felts
Slate Top Roofings
Slate Top Shingles
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Coal Tar Products

H. F. WATSON CO.

Main Office and Factories

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CHICAGO

EHRET MAGNESIA MFG. COMPANY

VALLEY FORGE, PA.

October 30, 1920.

Editor of ASBESTOS,
721 Bulletin Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Mr. Editor:

In a letter addressed you sometime ago the writer said:

"The manufacturers of 85% Magnesia pipe and boiler coverings are not the *real beneficiaries*, but rather *the men that pay*, out of their own pockets for the fuel they burn (coal or oil) for heat or power." and that is the truth.

Practical facts are at hand in our Valley Forge office, and technical facts are in possession of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research to prove it.

You may have them by asking for them.

An analysis of these facts reduced to simple words say:

"For every dollar you spend in the purchase and proper application of 85% Magnesia Covering on surfaces (pipes, boilers, etc.) carrying steam, hot water, or hot air for service as power or heat these *surfaces will earn for you* during their first year of service, in *increased production and lessened consumption of fuel*, every dollar it cost you to cover them, and *each succeeding year* they will earn for you a *like amount*, proving the *most valuable* investment you have as well as your safest."

Of course in all the above I am referring to the earning power of 85% Magnesia produced by the veterans in the business, as the economic record of facts to which I refer are the records of these veterans' products.

Yours respectfully,
EHRET MAGNESIA MFG. CO.,
W. A. MACAN, Vice President.

GONNA

BY RUFUS T. STROHM

There is nothing that's so easy as a promise,
As it only takes a little word or two,
But it's different when Harry, Dick or Thomas
Is compelled to make the pesky thing come true;
For it's something of a job to shift the tenses
'Twixt the simple phrase "it will be" and "it was,"
And it isn't very long before he senses
That the man who's always "gonna" never "does."

When you find a fellow-mortal strong on talking
Of the things he'll do tomorrow, it's a cinch
That you'll find him quoting alibis and balking
When you come to test his courage in the pinch;
For the fellow who's extravagantly gabby
Has a cranium that's filled with fluff and fuzz,
And the mainspring of his will is weak and flabby,
Since the guy who's always "gonna" never "does."

Have you noticed how the bumblebee resembles
Certain fellows you have happened to espy?
How the overarching welkin throbs and trembles
When this fat self-advertiser lumbers by?
Yes, his disposition's lovable and sunny,
But his days are largely spent in noisy buzz,
While his labor yields a minimum of honey,
For the dub who's always "gonna" never "does."

When you've got a task to finish, go and do it!
Don't procrastinate until the morrow's sun.
Save your breath to give you pep to struggle through it;
There'll be time enough for talking when it's done.
Look at Job—he had a grand excuse for blowing
As to how he'd raise a ruction there in Uz,
But he lived in patient silence, wisely knowing
That the chap who's always "gonna" never "does."

Power

Robinson Press.
Hatboro, Pa.

